00 was overcome, and in its place gily of more than 25,000; and. a baye had their rights, under the assitution and laws of the United utes, wickedly violated : Therefore, Resolved. That a committee of five sters be appointed by the Chair to stigate the truth of the said allegaas and the circumstances attending election, with power to visit said a to make their investigations, to ad for persons and papers, and to use all wary process in the performance of ute before the end of this ses of their investigation and findings." He supported its adoption by a series d in considering the testimony taken until the 27th of March, 1876. en an amendment was proposed by the ontor from Michigan | Mr. Christianand accepted by Mr. Morton, as fol-

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the late ction in Mississippi (in 1875) for members of the Legislature was charrized by great frauds committed upon reas of that State and the white citias disposed to support their rights at the on, and especially that the colored et the duty of providing the neces-

tion of slavery, they made war upon an griny." a, and it is so to day. The troubles | ceding comments : ced to confess to myself and with re-

olution, consists of Messrs. either to say that I swore to a as offered in the committee by Mr. Bay other republicans." that the testimony should be taken "Of course every one who knows Con- all provisions of the Constitution. sonty of hearing the testimony of the torial use of it.

## E WEEKLY CLARION.

Vol. XXXIX .-- No 40. ACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

Two Dollars a Year.

ignorant of the fact that while they longing to the States, and not justly sub the power of a State to exclude citizens of the cours has been returned with that and the machinery for choosing juries, ties as a trade and means of livelihood. fought a moral revolution has been going ject to exterior control, has been made of the United States from voting on ac statement? in in the North, that it was no longer the subject of the most wide spread, un- count of race, etc., as it was on account A. I do not. Webster or Clay, but the man whom they bed benead at Charlet and the man whom they restrained inquiry. The social habits, of age, property, or education. Now it the subject of the testimony touching the subject within the series of the had hanged at Charlestown as a felou who domestic institutions, personal and indic is not. If citizens of one race having the subjects within the scope of the

mority Report of Senators Buy- terances of the chairman, and of the the sole control of the Sate and county to this amendment there was no consticlerk selected by him to accompany the governments, and even family affairs tutional guarantee against this discrimi- while sitting as a court, the testimony committee, and make public impression have been made the subjects of inquisi- nation. Now, there is. It follows that taken in Mississippi by this committee of affairs in Mississippi, and the remedy tion. to be applied, because it indicated fully The limitations upon the powers of the United States with a new constituto the undersigned that from the first it Congress in its relation to the internal tional right, which is within the protect- say, and spinion. Not only so, but would be naturally impossible for them, affairs of the States have been lately the ing power of Congress. with their ideas of constitutional duty, to subject of careful deliberation and adjuupon such a platform of ideas.

While writing this report, the under resolution. signed have read with surprise and re- In the recent case of the United enforce by appropriate legislation. gret the message of the President of the States vs. Cruikshank Mr. Chief Justice mitting to Congress certain correspondence relating to the murder lately com-

the following language: fraud and violence in the State of Mis- those under any other. (Slaughter house provide for its punishment.

U. S. GRANT." "Mississippi is governed to-day by

Christian people." This last statement, come it from whom | vidual as well as their collective rights. | and when called upon in due course of it may, we pronounce in the face of the In the formation of a government the legal proceedings, must annul its entestimony taken by this committee, and people may confer upon it such powers croachment upon the reserved power of go d natured men I ever knew. not yet printed, to be untrue and unwar- as they choose. The government when the States and the people. ranted by the facts disclosed.

people of the South which breathes the protection of the rights of its citizens gress has not, as yet, provided by appro throughout the President's message and and the people within its jurisdiction, priate legislation for the punishment of letter is unmistakable. In his message but it can exercise no other. The duty the offense charged in the indictment, of July 31, six days subsequent to this of a government to afford protection is and that the circuit court properly susletter, the President says: "The report limited always by the power it possesses tained the demurrers and gave judgment on Mississippi] has not yet beer made for that purpose. public." Why should be anticipate? "The government thus established and In subordination to the principles thus Dr. Holland would interlard his conver-

where, discreditable for the Chief-Magis- It is also for certain purposes a govern- dersigned would have been disposed to trate thus to have exhibited such evidence of prejudice against any portion of his limited in number but not in degree. Its powers are plainly within the jurisdiction of Contact attested by witnesses whose veracity I

States, are concerned.

quy upon one of the undersigned, [Mr. Baygrd, | and at the same time to convey unjust impressions against the people of Mississippi, may be noted.

(Special dispatch to the Baltimore San.) " WASHINGTON, July 25.

jority of the committee is that of a native | tion of all their rights at home and | the rights of citizens under the fifteenth | can Judge of election present on the occa- | white population, and bent wholly upon appointed by the Chair to of Philadelphia. He settled near Vicks- abroad. It is the natural consequence amendment are said to have occurred. burg and was with his family. He had of a citizenship which owes allegiance to been appointed a justice of the peace by two sovereignties and claims protection tion itself, on the 2d of November, 1875; Witnesses thus set free to state anything the governor of the State, and his wife from both. The citizen cannot complain and, opened a school for the instruction of the because he has voluntarily submitted the committee at the time of their visit rance assist, rendederd it difficult to conpoor. He was subsequently a candidate himself to such a form of government. for office. On one night fifty armed men He owes allegiance to the two departdashed upon his premises and shot him ments, so to speak, and within their reislation is necessary to secure to said down without a word of warning and in spective spheres must pay to penalties the presence of his wife and family. which each exacts for disobedience to light of the testimony and supported by can be readily estimated, page 421: When the story of the wife was told by its laws. In return, he can demand her own lips to the committee, Senator protection from each within its own jute, to send for persons and papers, to Bayard, one of the committee, ejacula risdiction. ted, 'I don't believe it!

After debate in the Schate, the resor report, the assassins hovered about the its anthority is defined and limited by although we trust to be enabled to insert ion was adopted. In the course of house and would not permit the wife to the Constitution. All powers not grant- the proper references before it is subbate, the Senator from Massachu enact even the rites of sepulture. They ed to it by that instrument are reserved mitted, yet the absence of the printed [Mr. Boutwell] made the following dragged the bleeding corpse from the to the States or the people. No rights can testimony interferes materially with one arms of the distracted woman, pitched be acquired under the Constitution or of our objects, i. e., to makono assertions it into a pig-wallow, and left. Senator laws of the United States except such as but to let the witnesses speak for them-Bayard, affected by the parration, re- the Government of the United States selves, and to substantiate every fact by white people of Mississippi, who, by the ding section of this con- peated, 'I won't believe it under oath.' has the authority to grant or secure. All reference to its basis. They continually presented The report says that these banditti, that cannot be so granted or secured are to be present even by their representatives the white people of Mississippi, in the inves to the country and to the for it states they compare with Italians of left under the protection of the States." it was difficult to draw an indictment while the testimony was being taken. dd as the friends of the Union, and it the same class, live upon the people. a lie from first to last. They were They are dissolute and indolent, generally

ever has been the enemy of the July we find the following letter and pre- ments are instituted among men, deri-

fied in Mississippi, from which it will be into the Union under the Constitution been entirely disregarded. Every rule Congress of the United State had made friendship of Ames and placed in author to him. the confess to myself and with re- ned in Mississippi, from which experience has shown is essential her. The State constituton was molded ity. (See the case of William Gray, nedance to say here that I do not in my seen how the democracy of that State boundaries in the enjoyment of these for the elucidation of truth has been in accordiance with the will of Congro brigadier-general, page —, and are beinged that any man educated propose to treat those who obeyed the er and obschient to the influence of summons of the Senate Committee :

and to trust no man who was brought election, which I did, and I told noth- or within the power of the United States discrimination or check. er the influence of slavery, con- ing but the truth. Yesterday I was met to punish for a conspiracy to falsely imled by its spirit, and dominated by by an armed mob in the streets of \_\_\_\_\_ prison or murder within a State than it safe against such an order of things. by an armen most in the streets of a would be to punish for false imprison- The usual tests of discrimination be- institutions of suffrage was of course the port, the negro forger and county clerk; 

thus consisting in the organization of committee the mover of amender of makes the effect worse.

The same day that I same day that I simply furnishes an additional rights of the committee was held on the committee was held on the committee was held on the committee and some of the murder of Hilliard, his Republican makes the effect worse.

The same day that I same day that I simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by wider its application the more dangerous of the committee was held on the committee was held on the same day that I simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the committee and some of the registrars of every predecessor and contestant, hanging over other. It simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by wider its application the more dangerous of the registrars of every predecessor and contestant, hanging over other. It simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the committee was held on the committee and some of the registrars of every predecessor and contestant, hanging over other. It simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the committee and some of the rights of one citizen as against any encroachment by the committee and some of the registrars of every predecessor and contestant, hanging over other. It simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the committee and some of the registrars of every predecessor and contestant, hanging over other. It simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the committee and some other committees. in the Capitol; and at the second third meeting, the clerk of the combefore you receive this letter. If you ber of society." rapher, and Mr. James Redpath, of read this letter where Senator Bayard | These propositions were unanimously achusetts, was selected in his place can hear it he will write down here and laid down by the court, in considering al A. He had not; but Governor Ames can be state of things when Governor Ames derk, and has continued with intelli- let these democrats know it, and 1 will leged violations of the fourteenth amend- the derk, and has continued with intelli- let these democrats know it, and 1 will leged violations of the fourteenth amend- the derk, and has continued with intelli- let these democrats know it, and 1 will leged violations of the fourteenth amend- the derk, and has continued with intelli- let these democrats know it, and 1 will leged violations of the fourteenth amend- the derk, and has continued with intelli- let these democrats know it, and 1 will leged violations of the fourteenth amend- the derk and 1 will leged violations of the derk and 1 wi clerk, and has continued with intellilet these democrats know it, and i gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the search in the case of the federal gentlemen of high relet the searc

hth open doors, which was rejected by ator Bayard will smile at this suspicion, committee, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Mc- but it shows the state of terrorism still onald voting in the affirmative. But a maintained by the banditti of Mississip- court says;

esses and having had charge of all It will be observed that the committee the legitimate exercise of its legislative munications to the committee, has were instructed by the resolution to in- discretion, shall provide. These may be rived from the information of other peoeen enabled, in advance of the com- quire into alleged violations of the fif- varied to meet the necessities of the partee, to submit a public report over his teenth amendment to the Constitution, ticular right to be protected. wa signature, of which the following and the necessity of new and appropriate The fifteenth amendment does not coniews. Speaking of the Union men of be South, or the original whigs, and the confined to that object. But in the integer of the Union men; but the Union men of the Confined to that object. But in the Intervents the States, or the United It prevents the States, or the United It. prevents the State tract will convey a distinct idea of his legislation for its enforcement; and it fer the right of suffrage upon anyone.

was now the ideal leader of a regenera- vidual dealings and contracts, local po certain qualifications, are permitted by resolution of the Senate could be re These references are made to the ut- subjects heretofore supposed to be under some qualifications must be. Previous rules of evidence, as recognized by

court and said :

cases, 16 Wallace, 74.)

"Citizens are the members of the poso formed may, and when called upon \*

placed under its jurisdiction.

tween the two. The powers which one of each are guarded. possesses the other does not. They are established for different purposes and sippi is to be considered at three periods have separate jurisdictions. Together of time.

"The Government of the United " After the murder, according to the States is one of delegated powers alone;

Then again : "The third and eleventh counts are cult is it to establish any rules of evi- had fully and perfectly forced the insti- against them, and resorted to every wings of the party had a great deal to do election was such as made fair elections a he from first to last. They were that would sustain so vague an in-Union did not answer the chief pur- war, or the remnant of that class of adwhich they had, and the only pur venturers who fastened upon the instituwhich they had, the preservation of the tion of slavery as the camp-follower lives of their respective several lives and observe was at the time of the last election of public affairs. Since 1868 they had erty of person without due process of the mode of interrogation employed that Governor Ames in 1873, she was "the given up their party name and candi-Mr. Bayard never eyen saw the wit law.' This is nothing else than alleging every rule which the experience of man- work of reconstruction by Congress." dates, had voted for Dent, a Republican, the Union. The senator from a conspiracy to falsely imprison or murking had voted for Alcorn, a Republican, and best referred to, who was examined in less referred to the less referred ly and the substantial defender of the as substantial defender of the as was made war upon the Union, who ment even similar in language or charme was made war upon the Union, who me the self and run into a mold residence by the interpretable of the course of this investigation. So that will of Congress alone. If her institutions but all in vain. They witnessed the self the course of this investigation. So that will of Congress alone. If her institutions but all in vain. the falsehood that they were its Yet this vicious falsehood has already and personal liberity are natural rights of the great bulk of the testimony which were defective, if they were not conductive lection of men either incompetent or man. To secure these rights," says the has been taken is such as would not be to the ends of good government, if they criminal, or both, for important offices in Slavery, the spirit of slavery, is In the New York Times of the 27th of Declaration of Independence, "govern- received in any court of justice in this were arranged with an unwise disregard the State. They saw their best men, ving their just powers from the consent the pettiest offense, "Senator Boutwell has also received a of the governed." The very highest Every rule of evidence followed by the population of France, for they had saw men notoriously vicious, and justly The South are due to the spirit of sla
Senator Foutwell has also received a courts in the administration of justice has no voice. Such as she was in 1873 the proscribed, taken into the confidence and letter from a colored witness who testi
Ly and the time has come when I am letter from a colored witness who testi
Ly and the time has come when I am letter from a colored witness who testi
Ly and the time has come when I am letter from a colored witness who testi
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atwell, (chairman,) Cameron of Wis lie or leave the city or die. The excite hibits a State from depriving any person tory to any just mind.

been present at all the sessions of streets. Therefore it will be best fore whom he sweeping assertions of facts of violence and of the Federal sweeping assertions of facts of violence and of the character of this man. Governor proposed to represent or with whom he member of the republican party. There peated acts of incondication, was asked: and State governments under any and and intimidation, was asked;

In the case of The United States vs Reese, decided at the same time, the

"Rights and immunities created by or formed. mail portion of the testimony has as yet een printed, nor has any report of the for what reason and with what intent this letter was so published may be inthis letter was so published he clerk, having had the fullest oppor- ferred from the letter itself and the edi-

lice arrangements, and whole classes of law to vote, those of another, having the duced to such, as is receivable under the

subscribe to the deductions of those who, dication by the Supreme Court of the crimination in the exercise of the elective of the white people of the State of Mishowever intelligent or conscentious, start- United States in cases involving the va- franchise on account of race, color, or sissippi were defeated caudidates in the ed out upon the proposed investigation lidity of legislation by Congress in pari previous condition of servitude. This election of 1875 or other interested supmuteria with that now proposed by the under the express provisions of the second porters or persons who had lost office and section of the amendment, Congress may failed of a appointment. Most of the

United States, dated July 31, 1876, trans Waite delivered the opinion of the all upon the subject of voting at State concerned and date, were directly and "We have in our political system a The effect of article 1, section 4, of the many of the occurrences either shown to mitted at Hamburg, in South Carolina. Government of the United States and a Constitution, in respect to elections for have been not only untrue, but impossi-In this message he has seen fit to use government of each of the several States. Senators and Representatives, is now ble, or else accompanied by facts which Each one of these governments is dis- under consideration. It has not been subjected them to a totally different con-"But recently a committee of the Sentinet from the other, and each has citi contended, nor can it be, that the amendate of the United States visited the State zens of its own, who owe it allegiance, ment confers authority to impose penal- A large body of these witnesses were of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. It must protect The same person may the vote of a qualified elector at State ized description, who did not he italicate to Their reports has not yet been made pub- be at the same time a citizen of the elections. It is only when the wrongful state anything, and whose declarations lic, but I await its forthcoming with a United States and a citizen of a State, refusal at such an election is because of were frequently of the wildest and most feeling of confidence that it will fully but his rights of citizenship under one of race, color or previous condition of serv- absurd character. Thus at the page sustain all that I have stated relating to these governments will be different from itude that Congress can interfere and in the deposition of -----, Dr. Holland

The courts enforce the legislative will lowing style: In his letter of the 26th of July to litical community to which they belong. when ascertained, if within the constitu-Governor Chamberlain he had stated: They are the people who compose the tional grant of power. Within its legit- Cambell, of the supreme court, pagecommunity, and who, in their associated imate sphere Congress is supreme and officials chosen through fraud and vio- capacity, have established or submitted beyond the control of the courts, but if it lence, such as would scarcely be accredit- themselves to the dominion of a govern- steps outside of its constitutional limitaed to savages, much less to a civilized and ment for the promotion of their general tions and attempts that which is beyond welfare and the protection of their indi- its reach, the courts are authorized to,

The tone of animosity to the white should, exercise all the powers it has for We must, therefore, decide that Con for the defendants."

We hold it, and believe it will be defined is to some extent a government laid down by the authority of the tribu sation with profanity? to held by right thinking men every- of the States in their political capacity. nal of last resort in our country, the un-Within the scope of its powers as enu- gress, without infringing upon any of the could no question at all. It adds, however, but another proof to merated and defined it is supreme and reserved rights of the State of Mississippi, the many given heretofore that the heart above the States; but beyond, it has no believing it to be the cardinal feature of Key, at page --- , Dr. Holland is testifiand mind of President Grant are closed existence. It was erected for special our institutions that the equality of the ed to be a gentleman of singular purity to all sense of justice where his political purposes and endowed with all the pow- States in the Union must ever be re- and piety, a strict and conscientious proopponents, especially in the Southern ers necessary for its own preservation spected, and that any practice which fessor of religion, and a "pillar" of the races by the will of Congress were disand the occomplishment of the ends its invades so necessary a principle must Baptist church in his community. See turbed by the presence of a class of un-Other attempts to forestall public opin- people had in view. It can neither grant place in jeopardy not only the rights of a also the case ofion in relation to the affairs in Missisnor secure to its citizens any right or single State, but in their turn, the rights Aberdeen, in which Mr. E. O. Sykes turers, who came down to fill the politi-"The people of the United States res- to the overthrow of the autonomy of any fessors of religion and gentlemen of the held power in the Federal government of the Republican party who took the declared unterly null and void, and all ident within any State are subject to two one State is liable to be used for the degovernments, one State and the other na- struction of any other State, and that tional; but there need be no conflict be there is no safety for any unless the right

The condition of the State of Missis-

Second. Its condition during the elect of several bystanders. (See page ---.)

the committee at the time of their visit in June, 1876.

entire case we propose to recite, by the of the testimony of Ann Hodge, colored, its facts, what we believe to have been the true condition of Mississippi in the spring of 1875. At the time of preparing this report, however, but a small part of the testimony has been printed; and,

against a whole people. Equally diffi-

likell, (chairman,) Cameron of Wisin, McMillan, Bayard, and McDon
thus omitting in the organization of the specific power to appoint the murder of Hilliard, his Republican
thus omitting in the organization of the murder of Hilliard, his Republican
the specific power to appoint the specific power to appoint the murder of Hilliard, his Republican
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the specific power to appoint the specific power to appoint the murder of Hilliard, his Republican
the specific power to appoint th

bert Ames, the ex-Governor of Mississip- executive hand, pi, who was called and examined on the This was the state of things when Gov. plaints against whom he accorded such

Q. Then what you have said is de

A. Yes, sir.

And on page 32-Q. I ask you, do you know the fact

the amendment has invested citizens of would be confined to a dozen pages

nearly all the witnesses examined for That right is exemption from dis- what may be termed the prosecution witnesses, when pinned down by cross "The power of Congress to legislate at examination to give names of persons elections rests upon this amendment. flatly coura licted as to those facts, and

of Madisor County, is represented as giving utterance to profanity in the fol-

Whereas by the deposition of Judge Q. Did you know Dr. Holland, of the county?

A. I do: he is the man whose name was connected with that arrest. Q. Whit manuer of man is he? A. A very highly respectable man; one of the most amiable, mild-mannered,

Q. What is his age?
A. I suppose him to be about forty venrs of age.

Q. Do you know whether Dr. Holland s a man who is profane in his speech? A. He is one of the most pious, devot ed. Christian men I ever knew; remarka-

ble among men in that respect. Q. Would you believe it possible that

A. It is utterly inconsistent with his character, and I should regard it as im-

ing of Mr. Preasley, the judge of election at Calhoun precinct, in Madison County, rudely taking tickets from colored men and everything that malice could suggest,

By Mr. BAYARD: Q. Did you ever take an oath? A. No. sir.

Q. Do you know the meaning of taking an oath? A. No, sir. Q. Do you know the consequences of swearing falsely.

A. No, sir, In short, the proverbial difficulty of

The reconstruction policy of Congress "unalienable rights with which they thrown aside, and opinion, hearsay, wild gress. The Legislation under it had been his character described by a Republican

Q. You have stated the violence and intimidation to have existed in the republican counties of the State?

A. Yes. sir. Q. You have not refferred to violence in any but republican counties?

A. No, sir.
Q. Such is the, fact is it not?
A. Yes, sir. Q. Were not then all these justices of

in the hands of the dominant party in those counties?

A. Yes, sir. Q. I need not ask you if all the United States officers in that State were not

members of the republican party; that was so, was it not?

Q. Then the grand juries and the petit were selected, were all controlled by the your midst? dominant party in those counties. A. They were all belonging to the

dominant party. until the 1st day of January, 1876.

and persons not classed. The State was heard men of this class on the stun p, in of supervisers. thousand, but was distributed chiefly in then recently emancipated negroes composed of the very best men in the the rich river counties and on the richer against their old masters. I have heard several counties. As a general rule, we cotton-producing lands of the State, in which they greatly outnumbered the white population, and in these counties just watch them, and when they take one duties, and are without respectiability or their large numerical majority was consolidated.

The domestic institutions of the State

had been completely revolutionized, and the relations of the white and black races had not been permitted to adjust themselves into that harmony and good feeling which the interest of both made so essential to happiness and good order. The whites, as the result of the war were improverished to a most painful extent, which must impress itself upon any person who visits the State, which presents even to a casual eye unmistakable evidences of wide spread and lamenable prostration. This brings with it increased privation to the colored, people who never had property, and who depended, employed. Theirs was a common lot,

the one fell also heavily upon the other,

Unfortunately the new and arbitrary scrupulous, needy, and rapacious adven- Alcorn in that canvass were the most money in the treasory to pay them. And most admitted purity of language and and the absolute ignorance and incompeconduct, are described as monsters of tence of the negroes prevented those the Ames administration. whites from being appointed. The result was, as the testimony everywhere fices to which any considerable emolu- to any great extent in 1873. ment was attached fell into the hands of Q. How was it later, in 1875? white men newly arrived within the borsion, by Peasley's own statement and that using the political material which they to Ames. found ready at their hands in the shape of Q. Was the feeling between the two aging the colored population to relations crats? fute, by reason of the vagueness and un- of amity and confidence with the whites thep have been unhappily too successful, and the negroes of the State of Mississip- epithets to the Wells party. pi have been banded together in an unthinking mass, under the lead and

blind control of a handful of Northern ruling of the majority, were not suffered | Throughout the testimony it is evident terests of the entire community, made every attempt to penetrate this alliance country to convict the present felon of of the condition and wants of her people, most virtuous, experienced, and able that people are no more responsible than citizens passed by in contempt. They

designed to establish and preserve designed to establish and preserve last. The North with designed to establish and preserve last. The North with downline in the summon of the Senate Committee:

"Uran designed to establish and preserve last. I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

"Uran designed to establish and preserve last. I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

"Uran Sir: I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

"Dear Sir: I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

"Uran Sir: I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

"Uran Sir: I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

"Uran Sir: I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

"Uran Sir: I having been summon of the Senate Committee:

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"Uran Sir: I having been summon of the No indvidual, no community, can be directly into the hands of the executive, | cuit court and defrauding State superinin which the reins were placed. The tendent of public instruction; Daventween truth and falsehood having been proposed basis, and to control this the O. P. Lee, white, aide de-camp, defanting "The fourteenth amendment pro abandoned, the result cannot be satisfac machinery of elections was placed abso- and red handed murder of two black lutely in the hands of the governor, who committee men; Morgan, the shoriff of Governor Ames withdrawn from these that the negroes had no rights whatever; This is observable in the examination the elections and returns, thus gathering specimens of the from the first witness to the last. Adelthe whole control of elections in a single took to his confidence and made of forgery.

When the first witness to the last. Adelthe whole control of elections in a single took to his confidence and made of forgery.

Q. Had he been indicted?

Use had not but Gove member of the republican party. There peated acts of incendiarism in which Ames refused to believe it, but had it

who at page - testifies as follows:

what we call "carpet baggers," Most of A. O. yes, sir; he held several courts. ary, 1875, and adjourned about the end

Q. Had they any knowledge of your people, of their habits and wants?

A. None whatever; they came among us as strangers at the close of the war. Q. With whom did that class affiliate? A. A great many of them affiliated mostly with the negroes.

Q. What was the feeling and course of action toward citizens of the Northern uries, and the judges, and the sheriffs, States who came here as men of fair and the supervisors, by whom the jurors character and as good citizens to settle in read the contents of the process against

A. Upon the part of most of the citizens, especially of the better class, there stables equally unfitted to understand was no indisposition to receive them, and the nature of the precept or to attest Of course every official of the Federal a great many desired them to come. Government, district judges, district at And when they came among us, as cititorneys, marshals, deputy marshals, sup | zens engaging in some business, I believe ervisors, postmasters, revenue officers, any such man was received kindly and the circuit court and courts of record were all of the same party and neccest reated kindly. A great many of them, were utterly unable personally to perform sarily active adherents. It may be tru-ly said that there was no trace whatever before, and engaged in no business, but some white deputy. (See deposition of of official power in the State of Mississip | just went among negroes, the whole aim pi in the hands of the democratic party and purpose being to gain the confidence The consequence of this local misgovof the negroes and alienate them from erament is an increase of taxation Now, let us consider into what a con- the whites and their old masters. They amounting to confiscation, and is well dition, social, moral, and financial, Mis- carried this to such an extent that some expressed in the language of a petition to sissippi was brought, in the spring of cabins, and meet them on terms of social State, in January, 1875, from which we has just been described. The popula- equality. Some would not go so far, but make the following extract tion of Mississippi, by the census of 1870, would mix up with them in politics. And "But probably the most flagrant evil had a total of 827,922 souls. Of these the general aim of that class was to de- of which the taxpayers complain and the 382,896 were white people, 444,201 col- stroy the confidence of the negroes in the greatest outrages perpetrated on their ored people, and the remainder Indians | whites and in their old masters. I have rights arise from the action of the heards divided into seventy three counties. The addressing crowds of negroes, say "This court is really the most impor negro majority was thus about sixty everything they could to exasperate the tant of any in the State, and should be them lay down this rule, "You must are sorry to say, the members of this never follow your masters in politics; board are wholly mufit to discharge their

vice to this class of men?

tion, the general object was to convince counties, are extravagant and oppressive them that their old masters were unaltera- beyond all endurance. The contracts bly opposed to them, and that they must for public work are made without econolook alone to Northern men for their pro my or care, and with a reckless indiffer-

Q. Was it from this class that General | boards, in some instances, employ their Ames drew his associates and advisers? own members to do the work not author-A. Yes, sir: he very soon threw off | ized by law, merely for the purpose of what he regarded as the better class of making them extravagant allowances. Republicans.

Q. Threw them off? A. Yes.

Q. Was it thought that that led to the of these counties, to whom they make exsplit of the Alcorn wing against the travagant allowances. This is a great Ames?

for Governor against Ames, Q. What year? A. In 1873. During that canvass go in any instance. Alcorn on the stump denounced as thieves

sippi have been made, calculated to grossly mislead. Two attemps to fasten oblo-

A, In 1873, not a great many. Ames or in office, and punishable for such as had the confidence of the negroes and provided by law. discloses, that the State and Federal of. Alcorn was not sustained by his own party

A. Alcorns strength continued to gain people of the United States with a com- the commencement of the political can- the ground in sight of the witness, is deeral conclusions arrived at by the ma- plets government, smple for the protect vass, in which the alleged outrages upon nied by Judge Cunningham, the republi-

> A. The feeling between these two The system of public schools seems to For a proper understanding of the certainty of their statements. The value who gave them employment and furnish wings of the Republicans was just as have been liberally maintained chiefly ed them means of subsistence, it has bitter as could have existed. In my for the advancement of the blacks, but been plainly the object and intent of district the opposing candidates for Con-these political adventurers to increase gress were Wells and Howe, and when whites, whose property mainly contributhe distrust between the races and to en- the Wells party had a meeting they de ted from its burdens to sustain them.

courage on the part of the blacks and to nounced Howe as a thief and falsifier, This, however, would not have been a intensify the instinct and feeling of race and applied to him every epithet they subject of complaint if there had been opposition. In this by means of low arts | could invent, and when the Howe party | anything like equality of opportunities came along they would apply the same for the establishment of white schools,

Q. Who is Howe?

from that district. Q. Who was he's A northern man. Was he on the Ames side or the

A. On the Ames side ; Wells was for A. Farrish, at p. -Alcorn. He is our present member of Congress. The collision between the two | The choice of registrars and judges of toward carrying that district against the hopeless, as will be illustrated by the

Republicans. that the character of the officers under Ames' administration was known to him, Governor Ames, contained a large maafter which knowledge he continued to jority of negroes, and was confess keep these men in office and consort with | venal body of men, in which the defeat of any measure of reform or the passage

them politically. A. Well, sir, I cannot say what was of any measure of iniquity could be the knowledge of Ames upon that sub- cheaply procured by the use of money ject, but these delinquencies and this among the members. See deposition of misconduct were known to the public | \_\_\_\_. generally, and Ames still retained them | As to the relation of Governor Ames in office and in his confidence, and the to the white people of the State of Mismore they were abused and exposed sissippi, it is best described by his own the closer he seemed to adhere to them. language at pages 16 and 17 of the testi-

Q. Many of them were placed under indictment?

A. A good many.

Q. After these indictments took place

Q. The grand jury, as a rule, was

appointment of the registrars of every predecessor and contestant, hanging over Northeastern Mississippi Governor Ames given them the protection they were enappointed a man as chancellor by the titled to under the Government of the name of Barton, with no intelligence as a United States, and I believed that their respective counties, and supervised any crime for money; these are lawyer and no standing at the bar. More could render them great service. I felt over, he was charged with a flagrant act

A. He had not; but Governor Ames with theirs.

Q. You have referred to various acts of the tepuncan party.

Was not a county official to be appointed of violence and intimidation; have you by the governor who was not in close affinipersonal knowledge of any of those acts? ty with him. In all therepublican counties Governor Ames sending no reply to this but Ames was blind to the truth, and atory of his supposed "mission." A. I never saw an act of violence per-and all were republican in which negroes supplication for protection, placed the did appoint Barton chancellor. When, were in a majority, every official was a letter in the hands of Gray himself, who however, his appointment was before the Q. Did you ever see an act of intimidation member of the same party. Thus we fisuated it in triumph in the face of the Senate for confirmation, the judiciary see that the entire control of the State citizens. (See deposition of William A. committee, to which it was referred, sent was in the hands of Governor Ames and Ferguson, p.—)
his party associates. At page 30 of his Invested with the power of selecting clusive. I had been knowing to it. The out for witnesses and the proof was con- the majority deposition the fact is stated by him as fol-lows:

the entire judiciary of the State, the gentleman upon whom the forgery was character of his appointments may be committed resided in my town and was learned from the deposition of Judge my intimate personal friend | but Gov- me. John A. C. Watson, of Holly Springs, ernor Ames did not withdraw his name | Perhaps this was always the case Question. What class of men did Gencould not possibly get him through the in Mississippi

checked him Answer. He called around him, as a Q. Did this man ever exercise the general thing, the very worst class of functions of chancellor?

them were newcomers into the State, In all these Republican strongholds in of March following. Incompetence, vethe peace, chancellors, the judiciary, without property, who relied upon poli- which turbulence and misgovernment

are alleged to have existed, it is to be also noted that the entire local power was in Republican hands. Thus the supervisors of the counties, being in fact he county legislature, assessing taxes, contracting for supplies, controlling all public improvements, the schools, public buildings, roads, and having, in short, all local control, were almost without exception composed of negroes, few of scarcely one of whom was able to compute an ordinary sum in arithmetic. In some cases the highest mark of erudition was the capacity of the chairman mechanically to sign his name to a record which he was unable to read. (See deposition of - and deposition of

The justices of the peace, generally unable to write and frequently unable to person or property which they issued in the name of the law, delivered it to contheir action under it. (See deposition of

Negro chancery clerks and clerks of

direction you take the other, and you will accountability. This, however, is not certainly be right." Q Was this the current course of ad- except in so far as it encourages such men to seek for that position. The A. So far as it fell under my observa- county levies, in a large majority of the In many instances these members are wholly ignorant, and are completely under the control of the clerks and sheriffs evil, and we suggest that remedy which or two there. Alcorn came back and ran be immediately enacted fixing the maxi-

them be declared guilty of a misdemean-

masses of ignorant, superstitious, and wings, the Alcorn wing and the prevented, but the possibility of obsuspicious negroes to sustain themselves Ames wing, as great or greater than taining loans of money upon real estate in affice and power. Instead of encour- between the Republicans and Demo- for the purpose of improvement is destroyed.

white people. A. He had been a member of Congress An instance of the gross inequality

Answer. I went there in 1867.

Q. In the Army, I believe? A. Yes, sir. Q. When wore you elected Senator? A. In 1870.

under the control of the Republication were the confidence and association of that there was a black code existing, and A. As a general rule it was not. In any of the rights of citizenship. I had that I had a mission to perform in their

> interest, and I hesitatingly consented to represent them and unite my fortune It will seem, therefore, by his own vol-

desired to "upite his fortunes."

Q. You speak now in reference to the colored people of the State? A. Yes, sir; in reference to the colored people of that State; they were in

On page 19 he says: "The question of how I can get noney to live is the one question with

with Governor Ames while he remained eral Ames call around him in his admin- Senate. That was the only thing that The natural consequences of a government so organized had become appayent prior to the adjournment of the Ames Legislature, which met in Janu-

(CONTINUED ON POURTH PAGE.)